Supportive housing

Reducing zoning barriers

Background

- 2006: Journal-Sentinel investigation spotlights problems
- Investigation cited illegal group homes, squalid conditions, neglect, exploitation



Background

- 2007: Special Needs Housing Action Team recommends Supportive Housing development as a way to address needs
- 2010: Continuum of Care publishes "10-Year Plan to End Homelessness"
- 2010: Council endorses plan, commits City to develop strategies to implement plan



10-Fvar Plan to End Honelessness

Strategies for City support

- ✓ Make property available for supportive housing development
- ✓ Provide financial support
- ✓ Review land use regulations that impact housing for individuals at risk of homelessness

Land use regulation review

- Multi-family buildings – On-site support services for residents
- Individual housing units

 Services support independent living
- Rooming houses
 - Congregate living
 - Room and board
- Transitional living facility
 - Residential treatment/recovery/supervision

Today's file

- Reduce zoning barriers to supportive housing by:
 - Adjusting density and parking requirements for multi-family supportive housing settings
 - Simplifying service delivery at individual housing units
 - Minor changes to transitional living requirements

An additional step

- Create certification program for individual supportive housing units
 - Incentivize improved operations
 - Cooperation with Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Division

Multi-family permanent supportive housing

- Independent living with case management and peer support on site
- An environment conducive to recovery
- Reduces public costs
- Research: No negative impact on property values







Zoning barriers

- Density standards
 - In-fill development on small lots
 - Units typically very small (500 600 SF)
 - Threshold # of units required to provide on-site support
- Parking standards
 - Very low income residents; minimal car ownership
- BOZA approval or rezoning required when projects can't meet these standards, adding time and expense to project



United House United Christian Church Cardinal Capital 25th/Center, LB2 zoning

Proposed: 24 units, minimal parking <u>Required</u>: Maximum 20 units, at least 16 parking spaces.

Result: Planned Development approval required (24 units and 17 parking spaces)

Opened 2008



United House (Data) United Christian Church Cardinal Capital Management

Opened: 2008 Units: 24 units Parking : 17 spaces Approval Process: Planned development Parcel: 16,500 s.f. Density: Over 600 s.f. of lot area per unit Previous zoning standards: LB2 Density : 800 s.f. (20 units) Parking: 2 spaces per 3 units (16 spaces)



Empowerment Village – Lincoln Our Space Cardinal Capital Management 5th and Lincoln/ LB2 zoning

Proposed: 30 units, 12 parking spaces Required: Maximum 23 units, at least 20 parking spaces

Result: Planned Development

Opening 2011







of lot area per unit Previous zoning standards: LB2 Density standard: 800 s.f. (23 units) Parking: 2 spaces per 3 units (20 spaces)





Capuchin Apartments St. Benedict the Moor Community Meal Heartland Housing, Inc, 2501 W. Fond du Lac Ave./LB2 zoning

- Proposed: 38 units, 10 parking spaces
- <u>Required</u>: Maximum 20 units, at least 25 parking spaces
- Result: Planned **Development**



• Opening: 2011

Capuchin Apartments (Data) St. Benedict the Moor Community Meal Heartland Housing, Inc

Opening: 2011
 Units: 3

38 units

Parking: 10 spaces Approval process: Planned Development Parcel: 16,469 s.f.

Density: Over 400 s.f. of lot area per unit

Previous zoning standards : LB2
Density 800 s.f. (20 units)
Parking: 2 spaces per 3 units
(25 spaces)





Proposed zoning changes Multi-family supportive housing

- Define new land use: Permanent supportive housing
- Use multi-family design standards, EXCEPT:
 - Allow more units per land area
 - Allow fewer parking spaces
- Result: Reduce time, expense and land required to build PSH

Individual supportive housing units

- Independent living within any housing unit
- Tenants receive support services at home
 County: 450 BHD
- Shelter+Care units – 79% in city, 21% suburbs
- State-sponsored corrections units



Zoning barriers

- Zoning ordinance calls individual unit "transitional living facility" if unit is occupied by 3 disabled people living independently who need occasional services
- TLF always requires BOZA approval
- City ordinance allows any 3 unrelated people to occupy a housing unit
- BOZA requirement discourages support services at units occupied by 3 people
- Residents would be better neighbors if they received support services, but they aren't getting them

Proposed ordinance changes Individual supported housing units

- Eliminate BOZA regulation of individual supported housing units with 3 or fewer residents

 Today's file would accomplish this
- Establish voluntary certification and inspection program for individual supported housing units
 - Annual inspection
 - Contact information for neighbors
 - Partnership with Milwaukee County housing division

Transitional housing

- Supervised, residential treatment program
- No state license
- Limited duration tenancy
- Sample program types
 - Substance abuse recovery
 Transition from homelessness to independent living
 - Readjustment to community following release from prison
- BOZA approval required

Proposed zoning change Transitional housing

- Reduce parking requirements
- Authorize annual fire inspection in one- and two-family buildings which host transitional housing.

In conclusion

- Special needs housing makes an important contribution to the well being of the community as well as the residents
- In the case of very high quality developments, the review and approval process has unnecessarily slowed development
- Improved review and inspection are still part of the approval process



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